/78 cont./
412 kneeling woman exerts on them is accompanied by gentle rocking, which facilitates the grinding.

372 /79/ The Uro have no combustible material other than dried
[232] animal excrement and tola branches, which they go far to seek.
[224] These things are precious, and the Uro, like the Cipaya and the Aymara, are sparing in their use.

231 Near the huts a type of earth niche is sometimes erected which is rather similar to the huts around the village of Chipaya; these are pigstys.

226 Fishing. The Uro, in our age as in pre-Colombian times,
[262] draw their main subsistence from the lake. They are excellent
[439] fishers. The fish they catch is partly consumed by themselves and partly sold to the Aymara and to the half-breeds of the capital. I did not have the opportunity to be present on a real fishing expedition, only at several demonstrations made at my request. They first taught me the way in which they use the landing net shown in Fig. 23, 1 /see p. 9/. The wooden frame which holds the stretched-out net is fastened to the end of a pole. The Indian plunges this rectangular pocket into the water and remains standing or seated on his balsa until he sees an interesting prey. He begins by lifting his net delicately, then pulls it out of the water with a sudden motion.

227 There is another type of landing net which is much larger. It is composed of a circle from which wooden sticks joined at one end go out. This skeleton, conical in form, is covered with a net. Another net, as large as a hand, is stretched across the opening to make the escape of the fish even more difficult. This apparatus is often of considerable dimensions; some are more than three meters in diameter. They are always equipped with a handle by which they are held in the water and lifted up as soon as the fish have ventured in (Pl. III, B /see p. 23/).

The Uro Indians also possess bottom nets, which I regret not having seen employed. I have, however, acquired a perforated stone (Fig. 24, 2 /see p. 10/) which corresponds to our weights or ballast.

/80/

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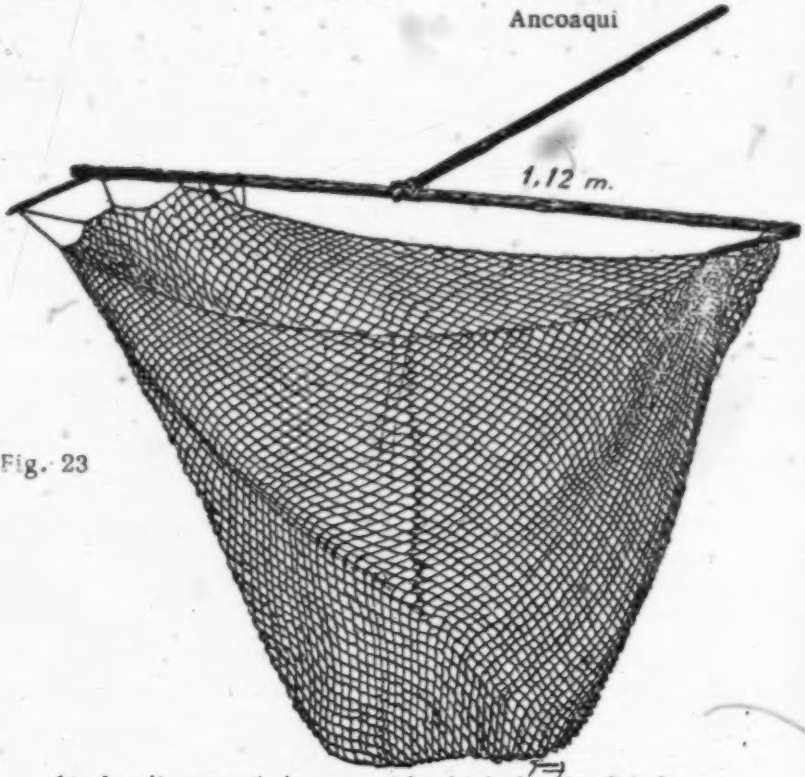

Fig. 23

1: Landing net (kakuna), with which the Uro fish from above their boats

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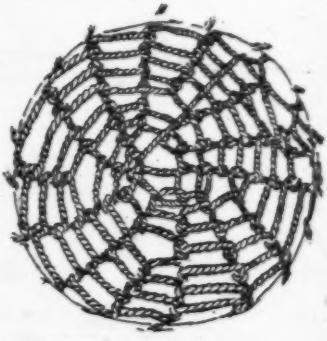
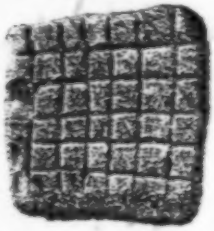
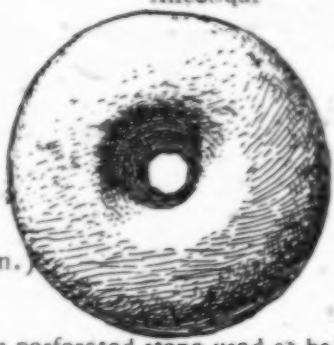


2, 3: a wicker basket of spiral design (width: 18 cm.; height: 14 cm.).

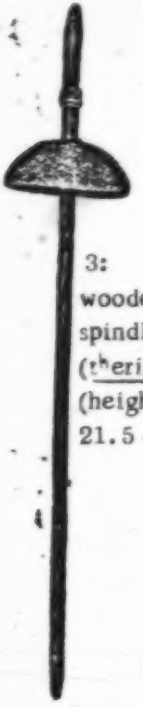
/81/



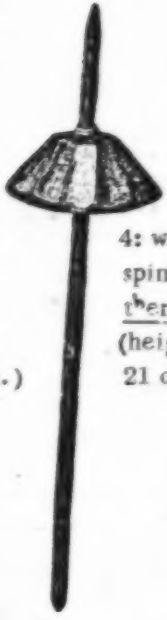
1: Stone polisher to soften leather (height: 7.5 cm. width: 7.2 cm; thickness: 3.5 cm.)



2: perforated stone used as ballast to sink bottom nets (diameter: 9.9 cm.) (GM. 31.44.44)

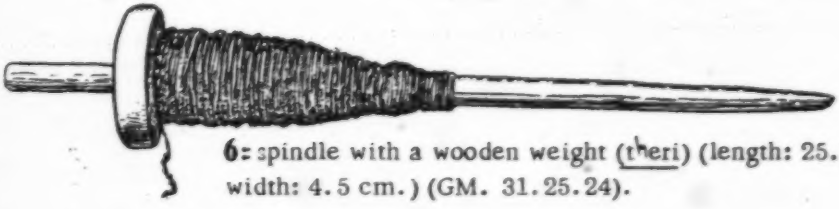


3: wooden spindle (t'eri) (height: 21.5 cm.)



4: wooden spindle t'eri (height: 21 cm.)

5: wooden hook which the Uro use for making their balsas (kaxlu, 'kaxi)



6: spindle with a wooden weight (t'eri) (length: 25.2 cm. width: 4.5 cm.) (GM. 31.25.24).

Fig. 24

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A. Male Uro Indian dressed in camiseta.

B. Uro woman.

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C. Little Uro girl.

D. Uro maiden.

[End Plate 4]

/179 cont./

283 Rope-making. Ropes (koč, koms) are made of llama wool or straw, the former twisted or braided. To make them, the Čipaya take a bundle of raw wool in the right hand and twist it by hand and gradually roll around a ring held in the left hand. The ropes and cords of wool (kxiya, tuanda) serve as belts for the men or are used to fasten loads on the backs of llamas.

Straw ropes are used practically exclusively in the construction of houses, where they tie the different pieces of the framework of the roof and fasten down the straw which covers it.

[462] These ropes are made by the women: they hammer each handful of straw on the back of their overturned grindstones with a round rock provided with depressions which facilitate handling it. The stalks once softened are moistened. The woman twists some of them to make a strand (pʰit-čekta). She does the same with another pinch, then applies a rotating motion between her palms to these two strands. So that the straw will not dry out during the process, she holds it sheltered under a blanket and herself dampens her hands frequently.

285 Basket-making. Basket-making is a local industry in Chipaya. /180/ Their circular baskets (pats patz) with a small perpendicular rim are all of one type although of different sizes (Fig. 3, A /see p. 155/). They are composed of small coils of straw turned upon themselves in a spiral and held together by leather ties (Fig. 3, A, B). This technique is the one that ethnographers in the English language call "coiled."

287 439 The small openwork baskets (čiñi šepa) are, it appears, fish traps which the Čipaya buy from the people of Orinoca or Andamarca (villages situated near the banks of the Poopó).

3:Vellard--6b D, E-5 (1938-1944) 1949 SF24 Uru SF24

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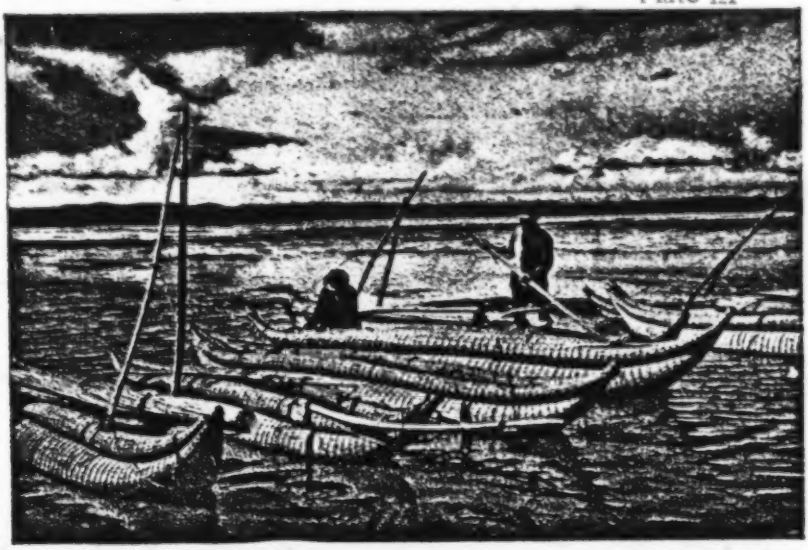

5. Balsas of totoras (1942).

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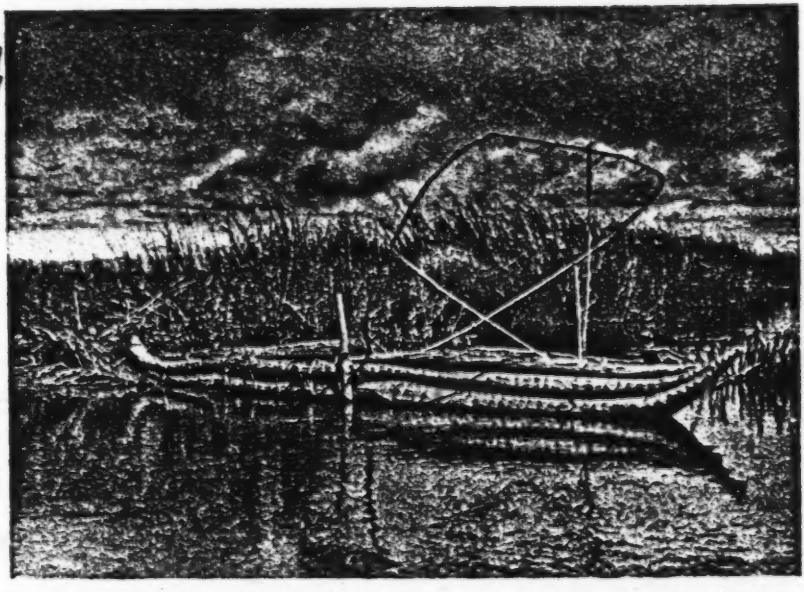

6. Balsa with large net (yak' kaka). Account VI /see p. 16/.

3\Vellard--6c D,E-5 (1938-1944) 1949 SF24 Uru SF24

7. Uru with small fish net (tum kaku).
Account III. 14 /see p. 12/.

8. Uru with big fish spear (Account III, 20 /see p. 12/).

5:La Barre E-5 (1937-1938) 1946
SF24 Uru SF24
Chipaya

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[285]

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[287]

PLATE 117.—**Uru and Chipaya Indians.** *Top (left): Uru* man making a mat. *Top (right): Chipaya* man. *Bottom (left): Uru* man holding a fishing net. *Bottom (right): Uru* man. (Courtesy Alfred Métraux.)

[P. 582-E]